SUPPLEMENTAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

for

Old Papermill Pond Dam Removal
East Aspetuck River, New Milford, CT

Supplemental to the Final Amendment to the Housatonic River Basin Final Natural Resources Restoration Plan, Environmental Assessment, and Environmental Impact Evaluation for Connecticut, June 2013

Prepared by:
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
The Nature Conservancy, Connecticut Chapter
On behalf of the General Electric (GE) – Housatonic River Restoration Trustee SubCouncil for the Geographic Area of Connecticut

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This Supplemental Environmental Assessment becomes a Federal document when evaluated and signed by the responsible Federal Official.

5 SEPT 2018
Date

Wendi Weber
Acting Regional Director
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Table of Contents

Introduction

This Supplemental Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) and the Connecticut Chapter of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) on behalf of the General Electric (GE) – Housatonic River Restoration Trustee SubCouncil for the Geographic Area of Connecticut (Trustees). The Trustees are represented by the Service, on behalf of the Department of the Interior, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the Department of Commerce, and the State of Connecticut, acting by and through its Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP). The Trustees are responsible for implementing restoration for the Connecticut portion of the GE Natural Resource Damage Settlement.

The SEA has been prepared to analyze and assess the environmental effects of removing the Old Papermill Pond Dam on the East Aspetuck River (River) in New Milford, Connecticut. The SEA was written to ensure that the environmental effects of the dam removal project being proposed and funded by the Service, on behalf of the Trustees, are fully considered. It is called "supplemental" because in July 2009, the Housatonic River Basin Final Natural Resources Restoration Plan, Environmental Assessment, and Environmental Impact Evaluation for Connecticut (the Restoration Plan) was published (USFWS 2009) and in 2013, a Final Amendment (Amendment) to the Restoration Plan was published (USFWS 2013). At the time the Restoration Plan and Amendment were released, there was not enough information available about the proposed dam removal project to adequately assess its environmental effects. Therefore, the Service is now publishing this SEA to provide that additional information and analysis to the public.

The Old Papermill Pond Dam is located in the East Aspetuck River in the Town of New Milford, in west central Connecticut (Figure 1). The dam is owned by the Ousatonic Fish and Game Protective Association (OFGPA). The spillway of the dam is approximately 11 feet high and spans the roughly 75-foot-wide River. The earthen portion of the dam, on the north side of the River, extends another 250 feet and creates an impoundment that extends approximately 700 feet upstream of the dam (Figure 2). On the south side of the spillway, a concrete retaining wall runs perpendicular to the spillway, up and downstream along the streambank. The concrete-capped masonry dam is located approximately 2.9 miles from the stream's confluence with the Housatonic River. The dam is the first barrier preventing upstream passage for aquatic organisms in the lower East Aspetuck River. The removal of the dam will restore over 7.2 miles of the East Aspetuck River and its tributaries to aquatic organism passage.

The Restoration Plan and Amendment were developed as part of a public process to determine the best way to utilize natural resource damage settlement funds ($7.75 million) received by the Trustees to restore injured natural resources and services resulting from the release of hazardous substances, primarily polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), from the GE facility in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Under the Restoration Plan, the Trustees distributed funds to three categories of projects, including Aquatic Natural Resources ($1.7 million), Riparian and Floodplain Natural Resources ($2.8 million), and Recreational Uses of Natural Resources ($2.6 million). Under the Amendment, additional funds ($2.0 million) were allocated to Aquatic Natural Resources, including $100,000 to evaluate options for restoring the East Aspetuck River and provide fish

passage at the Old Papermill Pond Dam. It was noted that additional funds may be available for implementation should a suitable alternative be identified.

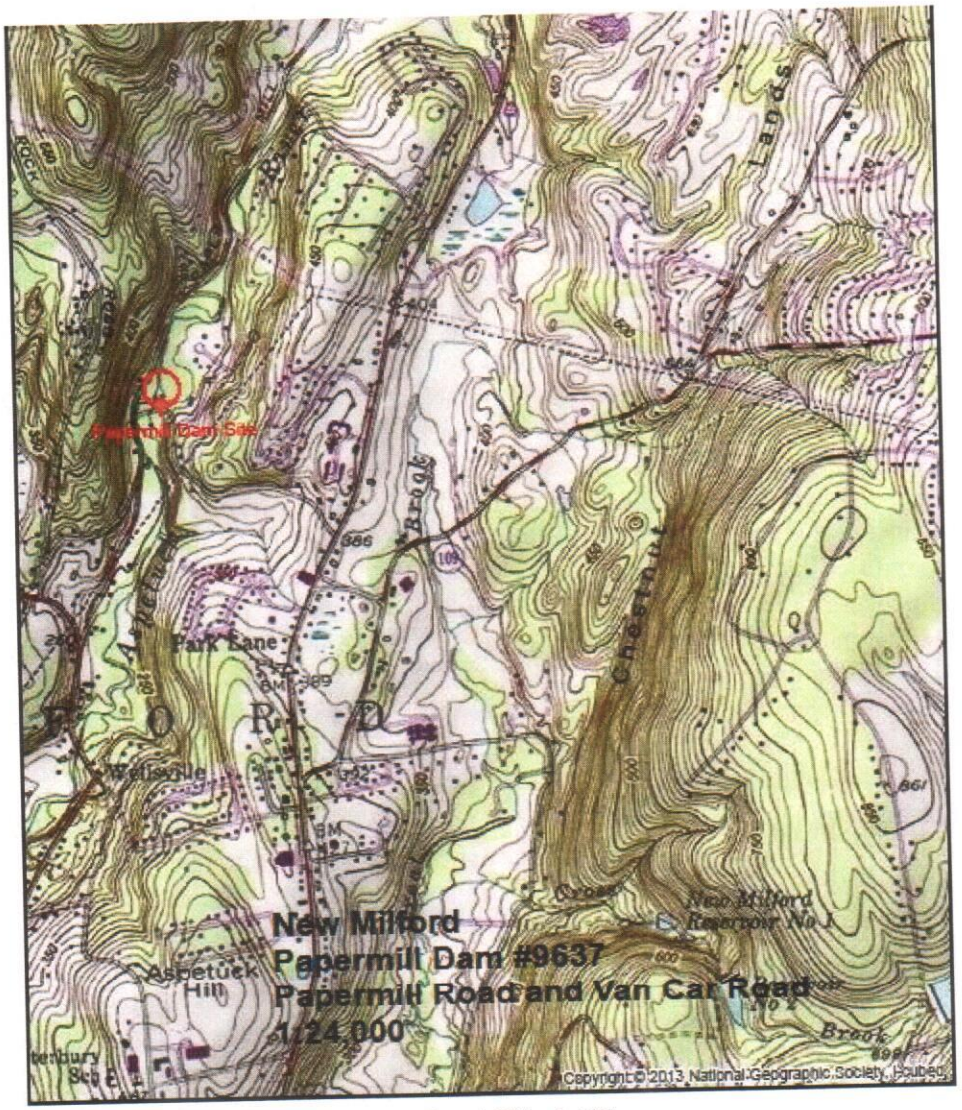

Figure 1. Old Papermill Pond Dam, New Milford, CT.

The engineering firm Princeton Hydro was contracted to complete an alternatives analysis for the Old Papermill Pond Dam, develop plans for the selected alternative, provide an estimate of project cost and prepare permit applications. Options to provide fish passage and restore the river, and address the weakened dam, water quality and public safety concerns were evaluated by Princeton Hydro in their report entitled "Papermill Pond Dam – Alternatives Analysis" (Princeton Hydro 2015). Options included complete dam removal, partial breach of the dam, and the installation of a technical fishway. Complete dam removal was identified as the preferred alternative. TNC will be implementing the dam removal project in partnership with the OFGPA, the Service—the lead Federal agency on the project—and the CT DEEP.

Figure 2. Old Papermill Pond Dam, looking upstream from the south side of the River.

At the time the Restoration Plan and Amendment were written, details concerning the feasibility of dam removal were unknown. In particular, the Service had limited information about the potential cultural resource value of the dam, the quality of the sediment behind the dam, and the potential for effects to wetland resources and endangered species. This SEA is intended to provide details about these conditions. As this document is supplemental to the original Restoration Plan and Amendment, only new and additional information relevant to the project is included.

CONCLUSION

Project will have no significant adverse effects on the human environment (includes ecological, socioeconomic, historic and cultural resources)

Taking into account all of the new information, this SEA concludes that the dam removal will have no significant negative effect on the human environment. Accordingly, a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) is being issued in conjunction with this SEA.

Timeline

Provided necessary permits are secured and a qualified contractor is available, the Old Papermill Pond Dam will be removed during the fall of 2018.

Purpose and Need

The purpose and need for the removal of the Old Papermill Pond Dam are the same as those described in the original Restoration Plan and Amendment and are summarized below.

The **need** for this dam removal project is that the structure currently prevents fish passage and affects the floodplain ecosystem. Dams fragment rivers and cause adverse impacts to river and floodplain health, including reducing water circulation, altering flow regimes, and increasing water temperatures. Dams also restrict movement of aquatic species, including migratory fish which spawn in upstream habitats. Dams left unmaintained can also cause risks to downstream properties and infrastructure. Should a dam fail, it can also cause loss of life.

The entire East Aspetuck River is classified by the CT DEEP as a Class 3 "Wild Trout Management Area" and provides habitat for a wild population of brown trout. In addition to blocking passage of fish, this dam has created a chronic problem by accumulating sand and silt, which has filled the impoundment and greatly reduced benthic diversity and suitable trout habitat (Princeton Hydro 2015). Trout depend on gravelly substrates for successful reproduction.

Reestablishing connectivity between upstream and downstream habitats often reunites previously isolated populations of aquatic organisms, restores access to habitats necessary for feeding and growth, and improves river functions such as sediment and nutrient transport and temperature. These factors combine to make a river and the species living in it more resilient, improving the watershed's productivity and ability to support a greater diversity of species. Removal of this fish passage barrier will restore access for fish and other aquatic organisms in the lower East Aspetuck River to 7.2 miles of river and stream habitat above the dam.

The **purpose** of the proposed dam removal project is to restore fish passage and river flow in the East Aspetuck River. As a result, natural resources and services similar to those injured due to the release of hazardous substances, primarily PCBs, from the GE facility in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, will be compensated. Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, restoration efforts are intended to restore, rehabilitate, replace, or acquire the equivalent of the natural resources and services injured or lost due to the release.

Public Involvement

Drafts of the Restoration Plan and Amendment were previously made available for public comment in 2009 and 2013. Stakeholders from the affected watershed, government agencies, non-profit organizations, and the general public provided comments to the Restoration Plan and Amendment. Comments ranged from endorsements of the overall Draft Restoration Plan to endorsements with additional considerations and/or suggested reprioritizations, as well as additional project ideas, and general concerns regarding the watershed.

The action being proposed in this SEA has expanded since completion of the original Restoration Plan and Amendment. Specifically, the preferred approach to restore the East Aspetuck River

has been determined. Removal of the Old Papermill Pond Dam is the proposed alternative. Project partners have contacted State and Federal agencies, adjacent landowners, municipalities, and Native American Tribes to consult on the project and meet regulatory requirements. Notification of the intent to obtain the CT DEEP permit was published in the Danbury News Times on July 19, 2018. Additionally, this SEA will be available for public comment until September 30, 2018.

Affected Environment

The affected environment is the lower half of the 24.2–square-mile East Aspetuck River watershed, which is described in the Amendment (USFWS 2013, pp. 16-17). As part of Princeton Hydro's dam removal design and environmental permit compliance, additional information on the affected environment was collected. Princeton Hydro evaluated historic resources, measured sediment deposits and tested the toxicity of sediments, assessed wetlands' functions and values, and consulted with State and Federal experts about potential impacts to threatened and endangered species.

Historic and Archaeological Resources

The Old Papermill Pond Dam was originally constructed by Roewell H. Parker in 1855 as part of the development of a mill that produced straw pasteboard. The original mill race directed the river south under Van Car Road. The dam creating this diversion is now the spillway. The retaining wall on river left and upstream of the current spillway was built across what was the mill race, probably after the mill had ceased operations. It is possible that the cut stone masonry in the spillway is original, while the poured concrete spillway cap and adjacent retaining walls are more recent modifications or repairs.

Old Papermill Pond Dam is not currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Previous to alterations being made to both the mill building and the mill race, the site might have been considered eligible for listing on the NRHP as places that may have been associated with, or yielded important historical information. However, once the historic features of the dam and mill site were altered, the historic importance of the site was greatly diminished. A letter, dated August 3, 2018, from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) renders the opinion that "no historic properties will be affected by this undertaking." Project partners will document and report any unusual findings during the removal, but expect to find none, because of the previous alterations made to the dam.

Archaeological resources associated with American Indian Tribes that traditionally used the East Aspetuck River and its floodplain could exist below ground in the project area; however, given that the dam removal project will not cause soil disturbance, these resources are not expected to be exposed and are therefore not considered a part of the Affected Environment of the project. We also received a letter from The Mohegan Tribal Historic Preservation Office stating that the Preservation Office "does not have any concerns regarding potential impacts to historic properties of importance to the Mohegan Tribe, however we do ask that you please keep us informed in the advent of any unanticipated discoveries." The Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation did not respond to our inquiry for review.

Sediment

Sediment samples were taken upstream and downstream of the dam and within the dam's impoundment. These samples were analyzed for a suite of contaminants typically required by the CT DEEP for river restoration projects involving impounded sediment management. Contaminants that were analyzed included metals, hexavalent chromium, cyanide, total petroleum hydrocarbons, semi-volatile organic compounds, herbicides, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and PCBs. The laboratory results were then compared to Consensus-Based Sediment Quality Guidelines (MacDonald et al. 2000) to evaluate potential effects to the ecological receptors or to CT Residential Direct Exposure Criteria to evaluate potential effects to human health.

Laboratory results indicate that the majority of analyzed contaminants were not detected in sediment samples. PAHs were the exception; 10 of 17 PAHs exceeded the threshold effect concentration (TEC). The TEC is a criterion representing concentrations below which harmful effects (e.g., adverse changes in survival, growth, or reproduction) to sediment-dwelling organisms are not expected. Two samples contained several PAHs in excess of the probable effect concentration (PEC). The PEC represents concentrations above which harmful effects are expected to frequently occur.

Of the samples where PAHs exceeded the PEC, one was in the impoundment and the other was approximately a mile below the dam. As reported by Princeton Hydro, these findings suggest that PAH concentrations in the impounded sediment are similar to those below the impoundment and thus not substantially elevated above background levels. Furthermore, because of the frequency with which similar concentrations of these PAHs are found in river sediments throughout Connecticut, it is assumed that these concentrations represent background conditions of not just the site or the watershed, but the greater region. There was no record of significant spills or sources of contamination in the vicinity of the River upstream and the field analysis concluded that much of the River upstream of the dam parallels a roadway and is poorly vegetated. Based on this information, it is assumed that road runoff plays a significant role in the sediment accumulations of PAHs which are typically found in road runoff in Connecticut.

Three PAHs exceeded the CT Residential Direct Exposure Criteria in two samples (the impoundment and the downstream location). Risk of human exposure to these contaminants is low at this site under existing and proposed conditions. The site will remain an active river channel and riparian corridor. There is no plan for residential development and little potential for direct human contact. The samples were compared to the CT Residential Direct Exposure Criteria out of an abundance of caution, and to evaluate any potential risks.

Given that (i) the majority of contaminants were not detected or were detected well below human and ecological sediment criteria; (ii) a subset of contaminants, PAHs, were above some human and ecological sediment criteria that are sufficiently conservative and protective; and (iii) the risk of direct exposure to the sediments on site is low, the levels of contamination do not necessitate further ecological risk assessment or the offsite disposal of impounded sediments based on contaminant levels alone. It is reasonable to conclude that the detected contamination indicates an ongoing low–level impact related to water quality on the East Aspetuck River, but this

condition does not categorically preclude any particular design alternative from being technically feasible or permittable.

In 2015, the estimated volume of impounded sediment behind the dam ranged from 2,300 to 5,000 cubic yards based on probing and modelling estimates. In developing the dam removal plan, several options for handling sediments were analyzed and discussed with the CT DEEP; these included passive release, permanent sediment storage on-site, and off-site disposal. A combination of approaches (staggered passive release and on-site storage) was selected to reduce deposition in downstream habitats and reduce short-term impacts of the project. Approximately 400 cubic yards of sediment will be deposited in existing upland depressions on the OFGPA's property and the remaining sediment will be allowed to migrate downstream.

To begin the process of releasing limited amounts of sediment, a permit was granted to the OFGPA by the CT DEEP (DS-201800477) in February 2018 to install a weir board frame and boards on the downstream face of the dam to allow the controlled release of upper level sediment and water from within the impoundment. The existing large wooden panel blocking the upstream side of the low-level outlet was removed. The new frame allowed boards to be removed one by one from the top of the frame, shrinking the impoundment and allowing some sediment to move downstream. Several boards have been removed, the water level within the impoundment has been lowered several feet, and the stream banks have begun to revegetate.

Wetland Resources

Several hundred feet upstream of the dam there is a riparian wooded swamp and shallow marsh on the south side of the River. An existing 24-inch perched culvert connects the wetland to the River. The culvert is presumed to have been installed to drain the wetland; however, it appears to be blocked with soil and debris. The wetland receives groundwater from the surrounding watershed as well as over-bank flood flows from the River. Under the proposed design, there should be no direct impact to the wetland; it will continue to be inundated during higher flow events, though the frequency of these events will likely be reduced.

Riparian habitat previously submerged by the impoundment will now also serve as an enhanced wildlife corridor along the river channel and will help to absorb flood flows during heavy rain events.

Threatened and Endangered Species

The Connecticut Natural Diversity Database identified one known extant population of State Special Concern, *Glyptemys insculpta* (wood turtle), in the vicinity of the project site. Project management will include protection strategies to ensure no turtles are harmed during the removal of the dam or placement of sediment from the stream.

Potential habitat for the federally threatened northern long-eared bat is found at the Old Papermill Pond Dam site. Bats can be adversely impacted by the removal of trees, which provide roosting and maternity habitat. Removal of the dam will not require tree removal and will not affect roosting or foraging habitat; therefore, there is no effect to the northern long-eared bat.

Alternatives Analysis

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires that Federal agencies consider a reasonable range of alternatives to their proposed actions. On a broad scale, the Restoration Plan and Amendment evaluated as alternatives completely different types of restoration projects, including wetland restoration, fish passage restoration, and invasive species control, as well as a "no action" alternative in which no restoration projects would be conducted. The Restoration Plan and Amendment identified some restoration projects as preferred alternatives and others as non-preferred alternatives. The restoration of the East Aspetuck River at the Old Papermill Pond Dam was one of the preferred alternatives.

Within the context of the Old Papermill Pond Dam project, the Restoration Plan supported development of an alternatives analysis to assess potential pros and cons of different means for restoring the River and providing fish passage, including complete dam removal, partial breach of the dam, and the installation of a technical fishway. Princeton Hydro prepared an alternatives assessment and compared the benefits of full dam removal to the other options. Complete dam removal was selected as the preferred method because it provides the greatest ecological benefits, is self-sustainable, and is the most cost effective option.

The proposed project was also reviewed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the CT DEEP, the Town of New Milford, the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office and local American Indian Tribes. None of these reviews uncovered new information that would alter the Restoration Plan and Amendment's FONSI, and project partners determined that the removal of the dam and restoration of the riparian habitat are feasible and can be accomplished in a way that will have no significant effect on the environment. Therefore, complete removal of the dam is the preferred alternative and is the only alternative being analyzed in this SEA.

Project Description

The full vertical extent of Old Papermill Pond Dam will be removed, allowing the passive release of some sediment downstream. An estimated 400 cubic yards of impounded sediment will be removed and deposited on the owner's property outside of the floodplain. Upstream of the dam, some features including root wads and boulder clusters will be added to enhance stream habitat and provide access for fishermen. The culvert between the River and upstream wetland will be removed and backfilled with soil and stone to prevent erosion from floods and prevent wetland drainage. The construction staging area will be on the OFGPA's property between Van Car Road and the stream. Access to the dam will be from the upstream impoundment and southern streambank. Once the project is completed, all construction-disturbed areas will be restored with native vegetation. Post-construction monitoring of the site will occur for 3 years.

Environmental Consequences

The original Restoration Plan and Amendment preliminarily evaluated the environmental and socioeconomic consequences of restoring the East Aspetuck River. The discussion of environmental consequences presented here is intended to supplement the original analysis in the Restoration Plan and Amendment by providing additional details about the dam removal process;

analysis of the environmental effects of the dam removal process; and information about what measures will be taken to ensure that implementation of the project will cause no significant adverse effects to the environment.

There are beneficial and adverse environmental effects of removing the dam (Table 1). None of the anticipated effects, whether beneficial or adverse, are considered significant. It should be noted that the term "significant" has a very particular definition within the context of NEPA (40 CFR 1508.27). Stating that a beneficial or adverse effect is "insignificant" does not mean that the effect is unimportant or not meaningful, just that the effect does not rise to the level of significance within the context of NEPA.

The vast majority of environmental effects associated with the dam removal will be long-term and beneficial. It is anticipated that improvements to fish habitat and restoration of natural flow through this river reach will improve populations of resident fish and other aquatic organisms. In addition, restoration of a broader floodplain (currently submerged by the impoundment) will enhance flood mitigation and provide additional habitat for such species as the wood turtle.

Another beneficial effect of removing the dam is the restoration of the sediment and nutrient transport processes in the East Aspetuck River, allowing sediments and woody debris in the watershed to move downstream to the Housatonic River. Natural movement of sediment is critical to maintaining instream river habitats such as riffles and pools, upon which fish and wildlife rely. Removing the dam will also benefit the upstream floodplain/wetland ecosystem by restoring more natural flooding regimes (timing and duration) and increasing the width of the riparian buffer. Removing instream barriers not only helps fish but helps to sustain and promote healthy native floodplain ecosystems.

The proposed design will not result in any direct impacts to wetlands; indirect impacts to an adjacent perched wetland may result from less frequent inundation by higher flow events. Currently, the river flows overtop the riverbank, separating the River and the wetland during the bankfull flow event. Under proposed conditions, overtopping will only occur during the 10-year flow event. The hydrology of the wetland is not expected to change significantly, as it will continue to receive groundwater emitting from the surrounding hillslopes as well as over-bank flood flows from the River during occasional 10-year flow events.

Removal of the dam improves public safety concerns and removes the risk of dam failure. According to the CT DEEP Dam Safety Section, the dam is currently classified as BB or Moderate Hazard Classification. A May 2012 Dam Safety Inspection concluded that the dam was in poor condition, with spillway deterioration, undermining, seepage, inadequate spillway capacity, and overgrowth of trees and other vegetation, among other observations. If maintenance and repairs to the dam are not completed in the near future, the continued decline of the dam's condition increases the risk of catastrophic failure during a large flood event, which could impact Papermill Road and the Van Car Road Bridge, and public and private infrastructure downstream.

Table 1. Environmental effects of preferred alternative (removal of the Old Papermill Pond Dam).

Activity Description	Resources Affected	Short- or Long-Term	Adverse or Beneficial	Significant or Insignificant
Old Papermill Pond Dam - construction of access road	Ecological	Short-term	Adverse	Insignificant - Some imported stone may be placed to create the access road. It will be removed before project completion and area will be restored.
Old Papermill Pond Dam – construction of access road	Ecological	Short-term	Adverse	Insignificant - There is the potential that a State-protected turtle species, wood turtle (*Glyptemys insculpta*), may be present in the vicinity of Old Papermill Pond Dam and the proposed construction entrance to the site. To ensure that no species of concern will be harmed, silt fence will be placed around the boundary of the construction site to prevent individual turtles from moving into the project site during construction; any turtles found while monitoring will be carefully moved and placed in a forested area at least 100 feet from the work area. Sightings will be documented and reported to the CT DEEP Natural Diversity Database. The project team incorporated comments from a qualified wetland scientist/herpetologist into construction sequencing to prevent harm to any individuals. The CT DEEP has concurred that implementation of these measures will avoid or significantly reduce potential impacts to State-listed species.
Old Papermill Pond Dam - physical removal of dam	Ecological and Socioeconomic	Long-term	Beneficial	Insignificant - The removal of Old Papermill Pond Dam, which no longer serves any hydropower or other purpose and is in disrepair, will restore river connectivity, water quality, forested floodplain wetland habitats and functions, aquatic organism passage, and remove a public safety hazard from the River. After dam removal, the river channel will be allowed to adjust naturally.
Old Papermill Pond Dam – physical removal of dam	Ecological	Short-term	Adverse	Insignificant - Because the dam will have to be removed from the river channel, and because the River will be allowed to adjust naturally after the dam is removed, it is expected that there will be short-term increases in water turbidity associated with the dam removal. Increased sedimentation downstream will also result in short-term impacts to benthic organisms. This will be mitigated, in part, by removing the sediment directly behind the dam to reduce the volume and rate of sediment transport downstream.
Old Papermill Pond Dam - physical removal of dam	Socioeconomic	Long-term	Beneficial	Insignificant - Removal of Old Papermill Pond Dam is expected to have an indirect beneficial effect on the socioeconomic environment by making it easier for anglers and other recreational users with limited mobility to access the river corridor. By increasing the ease with which people can recreate on the East Aspetuck River, removing the Old Papermill Pond Dam may beneficially affect local tourism and recreation. Removal of the dam will also improve fish habitat and therefore fishing success is expected to improve.
Old Papermill Pond Dam – physical removal of dam	Historic	Long-term		Insignificant – In compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Service consulted with the Connecticut SHPO. Old Papermill Pond Dam is not listed on the NRHP, and the SHPO does not consider remnants at the site eligible for listing. It is the SHPO's opinion that no historic properties will be affected by the dam removal project.

Removal of the dam increases public access to high quality stream habitat. This will allow the OFGPA to pursue its mission of educating and engaging young people in outdoor sporting activities, sound conservation practices, and learning about the flora, wildlife and sustainable stream management practices that this property can provide. The OFGPA routinely holds meetings, fly fishing classes and education events at a pavilion on the property. The added accessibility and safety enhancements would improve the use of the property for children, would provide handicap-access fishing and new club-sponsored activities. There is support from several chapters of Trout Unlimited and the New Milford Boy Scout Troops.

The dam removal is not expected to have any significant adverse effects on the human environment. Rather, the project is anticipated to have biological, physical, and socioeconomic benefits and will help compensate the public for injuries to natural resources caused by contamination from the GE site.

Cumulative Effects

The cumulative effects of this project are expected to be beneficial, but not significant. Under NEPA, cumulative effects are considered within the context of the affected environment, which is the East Aspetuck River watershed. It is anticipated that emergent and forested wetland habitat historically associated with the River, prior to modifications caused by the construction of the dam, will regenerate as a result of the dam removal. River connectivity will be improved, habitat will be restored for fish and other wildlife, and access will be improved for people recreating on the River. This cumulative beneficial effect, as defined under NEPA, is insignificant, given how altered the East Aspetuck River watershed is overall and given that several dams along the Housatonic River (downstream) still currently prevent passage of migratory fish to upstream habitats.

There are no adverse cumulative effects associated with this project.

Consultation and Coordination

The following individuals, Federal, State and local agencies, Tribes, and non-governmental organizations were consulted during the development of this environmental assessment:

- The City of New Milford
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office
- New Milford Historical Society
- Princeton Hydro
- Connecticut Ecosystems, LLC
- Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation
- Mohegan Tribe of Indians of Connecticut

- Private landowners
- Ousatonic Fish and Game Protective Association, Inc.
- Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
    - Bureau of Natural Resources, Wildlife Division
    - Bureau of Natural Resources, Inland Fisheries Division
    - Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse, Inland Water Resources Division
    - Bureau of Materials and Waste Management, Remediation Division
    - Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse, Inland Water Resources Division

The proposed project has been evaluated for consistency with applicable Federal, State, and local laws, regulations and programs. In addition to this SEA, the following permits, applications and/or consultations are also required by local, State and Federal agencies:

- Connecticut Programmatic General Permit (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
- CT DEEP IWR Permit and 401 water quality permit
- State Historic Preservation Office consultation
- Tribal Historic Preservation Office consultation
- CT DEEP Natural Diversity Database Review
- Memorandum of Agreement for this project has been developed with the dam owner

References

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